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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERREROL, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Rowe.
CHATEAU MABELLE VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BOWERY THEATRE.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT, at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
FIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT CONCERT. Miles Thores Thores and Pappenheim.
GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIA THEATRE.
DAS MAERDEL OHNE GELD, at 8 P. M.
CHICKERING HALL.
THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE. Lecture by George Becker.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM.
WIDE AWAKE, at 8 P. M. George France. Matinee at 2 P. M.
LYCEUM THEATRE.
VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. Monte Palmer.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FEARS, IDLE TEARS, at 8 P. M. H. J. Montagna.
ROOTH'S THEATRE.
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George H. Wood.
TIVOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
TAMMANY HALL.
GRAND TOURNAMENT AT ARMS, at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear or partly cloudy and warmer.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

OF THE EIGHT ELECTIONS FOR DEPUTIES to the French Assembly yet unverified three will be declared void by the Left; among the number that of M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader, from Ajaccio. It is evident that the republican majority in the Assembly will crush imperialism wherever and whenever it raises its head.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS IN LONDON have labored well to advance the credit of American art at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Although few in number they deserve at the hands of the Fine Art Committee all the assistance and encouragement that can be extended to them, because they represent by their works a feature of our progress in which we desire to excel. The efforts of the British government to advance the interests of English artists are very creditable, and we hope our government will not be backward in affording every possible facility for securing the fullest representation from the studios of American artists abroad.

THE ESCAPE OF BARCOCK from the toils of the whiskey fraud investigators was surrounded with so much mystery that the country has refused to accept his acquittal as an evidence of his innocence. We are now learning how it was accomplished, and the story printed in to-day's HERALD reveals the details of a widespread official conspiracy to defeat justice. The worst feature of the whole affair is that the President was evidently aware of the facts bearing on the case against his secretary and tacitly consented to the efforts of Barcock's friends to suppress them. If Caesar's wife should be above suspicion where should Caesar himself stand?

THE ELECTION in Paris yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the representation of the Thirteenth arrondissement caused by Louis Blanc's selection of the Fifth as his constituency, resulted in no choice. The balloting, however, demonstrated the overwhelming majority of radical republican voters in the district. Seven thousand and sixty-eight republican votes were cast against only nine hundred and ninety-five for the Bonapartist candidate. The want of unanimity among the republicans defeated their ticket and necessitates another ballot. There is no chance for the representation of the arrondissement by an advocate of the Third Empire.

WEARY OF IT.—President Grant at last seems to have the iron of his disgraced administration enter his soul, for, betrayed by the sycophants whose adulations he rewarded at the public expense, by the bosom friends whom he fattened in the Treasury, by the relatives whom he dumped as fast as found into the public crib, he longs for the 4th of March, 1877, when his Presidency and his pain may expire together. He has seen the sycophants proved plunderers, the bosom friends proved traitors to the little honesty expected of them, and he has seen the relatives come gorged out of the public crib to batten with insatiable maw upon poor soldiers and Indians, upon anything within reach. It will tend to redeem the President in the eyes of posterity if this remorseful and disgusted mood lasts, but it must ever be regarded as a proof of the denseness of his insensibility that he was the last honest man in the United States to wish an administration that resulted in such official putridity at its end.

Senator Bayard as the Democratic Candidate.

Having done a good stroke of work in putting Senator Conkling ahead of his rivals for the republican nomination, we now turn to the democratic side in the hope of rendering it a similar service. We began the Conkling campaign under less encouraging circumstances. Ten weeks ago the public seemed in doubt whether it should regard the HERALD's attitude toward Mr. Conkling as a joke or a fantasy, but the general impression at present is that we knew pretty well what we were about. It has at least proved no joke to Mr. Conkling's principal rivals, and Messrs. Morton and Blaine have reason enough to say, like the frogs in the fable, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us." After more than two months of persistent effort we have the satisfaction of finding our views adopted, and Senator Conkling conceded to be altogether the strongest of the republican candidates. It has happened to us as to the good pastor in the "Deserted Village," who changed the first impressions of his hearers, "and they who came to scoff remained to pray." But, as we have said, we do not enter upon our kind offices in behalf of the democratic party against such a stream of opposing prepossessions.

However sanguine may be Governor Tilden's estimate of his chances, it is an estimate not shared by the democratic party at large. He will sooner or later have to abandon his pretensions, and it rests in his choice whether he will make an early and voluntary surrender in exchange for real power or will blindly cling to them until they shall have dwindled to such insignificance that in giving up the Presidential prize he will give up all his political consequence. We tender him the same advice now which we gave to President Grant two months ago. Governor Tilden has, as yet, power enough to determine who shall be the democratic candidate in case of his withdrawal, and, assuming that his canvass has not been entirely selfish and personal, every motive of public spirit should impel him to exert his influence for the best advantage of his party and the country. To-day he is strong enough to dictate the nomination, although he cannot be nominated himself; and in this respect, if in no other, he occupies a position similar to that held by President Grant when the third term tide had turned and Mr. Blaine seemed the coming man, as Judge Davis does now in the democratic party. As Blaine's canvass was an attempt to rise on the ruins of Grant, so the canvass of Judge Davis is the symptom of a democratic revolt against the pretensions of Governor Tilden. Davis is making headway, as Blaine seemed at one time to be making headway; and he will gain until Governor Tilden changes his attitude in the canvass, as Blaine continued to make gains until the change of attitude on the part of President Grant. As soon as the President abandoned all hope for himself and indicated his preference, Mr. Blaine's growing chances collapsed, as those of Judge Davis will if Governor Tilden follows our advice in the selection of a candidate. The Davis canvass is a mere form of opposition to Tilden, and the Governor has no time to lose if he is unwilling that the main struggle at St. Louis shall be between Davis and Hendricks. He can kill them off as effectually as the President has slain Morton and Blaine by giving his support to Conkling. But if Governor Tilden fights the battle for himself he will fare no better than President Grant would have done had he continued in the field on his own account.

There can be no doubt on whom Governor Tilden's choice ought to fall, if he aims to control the St. Louis Convention. The elements of the new combination are similar to those which make Conkling so strong a competitor for the republican nomination at Cincinnati—namely, the State of New York acting in concert with all the Southern States. If Governor Tilden will give his influence to Senator Bayard this combination becomes not only possible but an assured fact. It is precisely this combination which renders Senator Conkling so strong a candidate, the support of Pennsylvania being the consequence of Senator Cameron's shrewd perception that the Southern delegates would act with those of New York. There is, however, this difference, that on the republican side the personal strength of the candidate is in New York and his borrowed strength in the South, whereas in Mr. Bayard's case his personal support would come from the South and the borrowed support from New York. But, however derived, the result would be the same—namely, the whole South and the largest State of the North united on one candidate. This powerful nucleus would attract other support, for it holds true in politics, as in a better domain, that "to him that hath shall be given and he shall have more abundantly, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even what he hath." This is what happened to Blaine in Pennsylvania as soon as it was seen that Conkling would have the solid support of New York and the Southern States, and it will equally happen to Bayard as soon as the same powerful combination shall have been perfected in his favor.

We must dwell a moment longer on the case with which this combination will be effected when Governor Tilden assents to it. If it were once understood in the South that Bayard is the candidate of New York neither Davis, nor Hendricks, nor Thurman would get the vote of a single delegate from any Southern State. This is so obvious to every person at all acquainted with the political situation that it is needless to argue it. But if Governor Tilden remains in the field the Southern delegates will be divided between Davis and Hendricks, both of whom will in that case receive also a considerable support from the Northwest. Hendricks is a contemptible trimmer and Davis is not a democrat. Governor Tilden, as a democrat and a man of steady principles, should prefer Bayard to either of them. Mr. Bayard is a consistent democrat who has never flinched nor wavered. He alone of all the able men of his party, had the political courage and manly sincerity to stand up in the Baltimore Convention in 1872 against the disastrous blunder of tying the democratic party as a tail to the Greeley kite. The result of the election vindicated his forecast and wisdom. Not only did he

keep his head level on that critical occasion, but he has been equally firm, self-poised and clear-sighted on every occasion. Senator Bayard has never made a political mistake or miscalculation in relation to any important subject. On the currency question he stands almost alone in never having exhibited the slightest symptom of weakness or vacillation either in the Senate or on the stump. He did not wait to consult with friends before deciding whether he would receive the bay back, but spurned and refused it at once. He is a gentleman of such high honor and robust integrity that he is quite incapable of hesitation in any point of conduct which has a moral side. A man whose whole nature thus recoils from trimming expedients commands the respect of his political adversaries. His character is a shield which blunts the weapons of partisan attack, and his chances of election would be decidedly better than those of any other democratic candidate.

There is no other way in which Governor Tilden can so strongly intrench himself in public confidence, or so fully establish his political influence, as by withdrawing his claims in favor of Senator Bayard. He will thereby clear himself of the suspicions and aspersions which have been cast on his motives. It will then be apparent that he has not wooed Reform for her dower. It will then be acknowledged that he values honest government above his political advancement. Besides acquiring an enviable reputation for disinterestedness and public spirit he will be regarded as a power behind the Presidency greater than the Presidency itself. Even without the hint recently given him by Governor Seymour, that the highest political influence may be exerted by a citizen in a private station, Mr. Tilden should know from his own personal experience and political observation that this opinion of Governor Seymour is well founded. The examples of Dean Richmond, Thurlow Weed, Francis P. Blair, and that of Mr. Tilden himself are cases in point. He exerted as much real power when he was the mere adviser of the democratic party in this State as he does as Governor; and at that time he escaped the irksome labors of official detail and had the credit of acting from unselfish motives. In taking the Governorship he made a sorry exchange, and he will find his pursuit of the Presidency like the apples of Sodom—fair to the sight but turning to ashes in his mouth. We advise him to consult his tranquillity and give up a vain chase. If Mr. Bayard should be elected President he would, of course, offer Governor Tilden his choice of places in the Cabinet, and, like Mr. Seward, the Governor would acquire more credit as Secretary of State than he could gain as President. Besides, his reputation as a long-headed statesman would cause the most far-reaching measures of the administration to be ascribed to him, so that he would acquire much honor with little anxiety and toil.

With Senator Bayard as the democratic candidate the chances would be very good for the success of the party. New York will be the main battle ground of the Presidential campaign, and Mr. Bayard would be more likely to carry this State than Governor Tilden. He has not a personal enemy in the whole State, which is a great deal more than can be said of the Governor. Moreover, he would have the full advantage of Governor Tilden's popularity in addition to his own, inasmuch as high official promotion for the Governor would follow the success of the canvass. If Governor Tilden will but have the magnanimity and sagacity to support Mr. Bayard every rival can be put out of the field before the Convention meets at St. Louis and the candidate be nominated by acclamation.

Dom Pedro's Reception.

The prominent and venerable citizens of New York who have consented to act as a committee to make arrangements for the civic reception of the Emperor of Brazil have contented themselves with a very limited programme, so far as its initiatory portion is concerned. We do not doubt the ability of these gentlemen to carry out satisfactorily the quiet but important divisions of their task, which will make them the guides of the Emperor over our public schools, libraries, and charitable reformatory or penal institutions; but surely there is something left undone when their programme will not include a formal and public reception. We notice that the municipal authorities of Baltimore have decided to provide a fitting reception for the ruler of a country which is connected by the strong bonds of trade with the Monumental City. The Brazilian Minister has taken occasion to state with emphasis that his sovereign in coming to the United States desires to be treated as a private citizen; to be let come and go as such. This is, of course, the Minister's duty and according to his instructions; but while the wishes of our imperial visitor should be respected so far as not to interfere with his unconstrained movements when he is once among us, the great American country he represents should be fittingly honored in his reception. To this end we have suggested that the President or a high Cabinet official—and who more appropriate than our dignified Secretary of State?—should welcome Dom Pedro to our shores. A detachment of the fleet should thunder out a welcome to him, and our city authorities should provide a guard of honor to escort the Emperor and Empress to their hotel. There, in deference to the Emperor's wish, public demonstrations might end; and the committee, headed by the veteran poet and journalist, William Cullen Bryant, could take up and delicately perform their task of showing His Majesty what he desires to see in New York.

ENGLISH LITERATURE has received many important additions recently. Our review of the principal works furnishes material for an interesting article published elsewhere. Mr. Gladstone, having been elected to the chair of ancient history in the Royal Academy, becomes by right of his position a high authority on art. This will doubtless prove a pleasurable relaxation from the turmoil of politics, and congenial to the literary and artistic tastes of the eminent ex-Premier.

The Story of the "Safe Burglary."

When a committee of Congress began, some years ago, to investigate the frauds and thefts of the Washington Improvement Ring, the influential persons concerned, whom a discovery would have ruined, stopped at nothing to prevent it. The committee had, fortunately, help from some of the honest and substantial citizens of Washington, chief among whom was Mr. Columbus Alexander, a gentleman who has shown remarkable pertinacity and ability in his long pursuit of the Ring. It was, we believe, at Mr. Alexander's suggestion that the committee required the leading men of the Ring to produce the books in which the course and cost of the city improvements were set down, and who pointed out, when a set of books were produced, that these were false and that the genuine books were still concealed.

Thereupon it occurred to some of the Ring to endeavor to get rid of Mr. Alexander, by implicating him in what would have the appearance of a criminal act. A spy was sent to Mr. Alexander, who told him that the real books were in a safe in the office of the District Attorney, and that if he would pay a certain sum of money the office could be entered, the safe broken open and the books handed over to him. Mr. Alexander replied that he would have nothing to do with such a transaction, and this little plot failed. The plan of entrapping him, however, had been formed, and was not so easily abandoned. Two burglars had been hired, and other preparations made, and so the spy was again sent to Mr. Alexander with a simpler proposition—that on a certain night the books would be brought to him; and it was determined by the conspirators to post well instructed policemen in such a way as to seize Mr. Alexander while he was in the act of accepting the books.

All the arrangements were, therefore, made for a given night. The police who usually guarded the District Attorney's office were dismissed or sent to a distance; two professional burglars, hired for the purpose by agents of the Ring and brought down from New York, were introduced into the building, and policemen in the confidence of the Ring were stationed outside, for the double purpose of preventing interruption and of following the burglars to Mr. Alexander's house when they should have obtained the books. The safe was blown open, a sham set of books taken out, and with these the burglars proceeded toward Mr. Alexander's house, followed at a short distance by the policemen, ready to pounce upon Alexander at the critical moment and to conveniently suffer the burglars to escape after having identified them.

A droll incident happened on the way. The time was one o'clock at night. The burglars, carrying the sham books, had forgotten the number of Mr. Alexander's house; and after wandering past it, and when about to ring the bell of the wrong house, the police, supposed to be in vigorous pursuit of them, had actually to call to them and direct them to the right house! Arrived there they rang the bell, but in vain. Mr. Alexander, thinking little or nothing of the proposed delivery of the books, and at any rate determined to take no notice of irregular proceedings with which he would have nothing to do, had gone to bed at his usual hour. The bell awakened no one in the house. The burglars and the sham police were both perplexed; the area bell was rung with no better success; and, finally, after consultation between the burglars and the police, the whole party decamped.

The next day Washington was excited by the report that a most daring burglary had been committed and the safe blown up in District Attorney Harrington's office, and all means were used to show that the persecutors of the Ring had been guilty of this crime. But after a while the true story leaked out and several of the actors in it were prosecuted; but always unsuccessfully. And no wonder, for the chiefs in this conspiracy had very powerful friends, and moreover the conspiracy had been very shrewdly managed so as to conceal the chiefs from the knowledge of the subordinates in such a way that but two confidential agents knew who were the real authors of the plot. At last, however, by the persistent efforts of Mr. Alexander and others, Harrington, the District Attorney, a particular friend of Shepherd and Babcock and an intimate at the White House, was indicted and brought to trial. The case against him had been confided to Mr. A. G. Riddle as Assistant Attorney General; and Mr. Riddle, who had received his appointment because he was known to be the personal friend of some of the Ring, but who happened to be an honest and incorruptible lawyer, was about to convict Harrington, when the public was astounded first to see Harrington, then under trial for a felony and a prisoner on bail, conspicuously invited to the White House, where he appeared as a welcome and favored guest, and second, Mr. Riddle suddenly and for no reason removed from his post of prosecuting attorney. Thereupon the trial broke down. But the general conviction of Harrington's guilt was so strong that the Ring, who had used this weak young man, now found it necessary to drop him, and he drifted back to his home in Delaware and into obscurity.

The prosecution, long baffled, was not dropped; but convenient prosecuting attorneys doctored grand juries, and during last summer a sham and falsely personated bail-giver delayed and frustrated the different attempts to bring this scandalous crime to light. At last, it seems, an investigating committee of the present House has got at the key to the mystery, and it is to be hoped that the patient efforts of Mr. Proctor Knott and his fellow committeemen will succeed in dragging the authors to the light and to punishment. Mr. Knott deserves great credit for the manner in which he has managed the investigation. He was, we remember, on the District of Columbia Committee during the Congress before the last, and there did much to prevent and to expose wrongdoing; and it must be a gratification to him that now, after a considerable interval, he has an opportunity to complete the work which he then began.

THE MAGNIFICENT WEATHER of yesterday tempted many of our fashionable devotees to don the garments of spring.

The Quintuple Herald Advertisement.

Occasionally we meet with a man who is so comfortably off in the world and so happy in his self-conceit that he will look back in his easy chair and say, "Newspapers? Yes, I read them for news, and news only—events, sir, events. Advertisements may suit people that have wants. I have none." Our friend thinks he does not want anything; but, sad to say, no sooner is your back turned than he may be detected running his eye down the HERALD amusement advertisements and up those of the fine arts. A tooth pains him; and though he inherited a fortune and a lawyer he was not bequeathed a dentist, and so with comic contortions he hunts the pages till he finds one who draws teeth or stops them "with all the modern improvements." In fact, our friend, without knowing it, is a self-deluding humbug. Of course, like everybody else, he reads the advertisements. He is one in a thousand, he thinks, but in reality he is only one among the million of readers of the HERALD who want all the news, all the editorial and all the advertisements that can be crammed into every issue. Bless him, he read the HERALD of yesterday through and wondered at its one hundred and twenty columns of clean cut type, although he did not count them. He said, "What acres of advertisements!" though he did not convince himself that there were seventy-one stout columns of them. He said, "What crowds of people talk to each other over these acres of advertisements!" though he did not know that these people were divided into seventy-four battalions, each saying to the other, "I have what you want," or "I want what you have."

A very different person is "Real Estate Agent"—practical, mathematical man—who sends us a computation, which we print elsewhere, regarding the advertisements of the HERALD and other city papers of yesterday. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-five advertisements in one issue, teeming besides with live news of every kind, and lively or grave comments, as the news was gay or otherwise, until the whole filled a quintuple edition of twenty pages, or one hundred and twenty columns! We see that the Times, News, Sun, World and Dispatch of yesterday combined to furnish 1,373 advertisements, a showing creditable enough when we consider the circumstances, but which still leaves the HERALD 2,002 advertisements to spare, although our contemporaries with a wanton waste of space spread their 1,373 advertisements over seventy-one columns, or as many as were in the HERALD. Then, the light brigade of the Sunday Mercury, Telegram, Star, Courier and Era come in with thirty-seven columns of advertisements, in which, however, only 634 advertisers address each other, still leaving the HERALD 1,368 advertisements more than contained in all the ten papers we have enumerated put together. "Real Estate Agent" omitted one fact, which we recall to him—namely, that these 3,375 advertisements, equal to anything the London Times has exhibited in one day, were fresh advertisements and the collection of a single day. None of them were held over to fill an extra paper, as is the case in the London Times. We treat our advertisers' wishes as our own. What they desire to print on a certain day we print for them. It requires a constant and strong effort, in keeping faith thus with our advertisers, to manage our business so that, no matter what the pressure of advertising, we retain space sufficient for the news, and all the news. The business principle of the HERALD is and has been to get the news at any cost, to print it as soon as the perfection of machinery can send it broadcast from the thundering presses and to treat the favors of the advertising public in the same prompt way. And it has prospered. The 3,375 advertisers of yesterday's HERALD, its circulation of 139,000 quintuple copies, its million of readers, all testify to the general approbation of the strict business principle in newspapers; and that this prosperity has grown steadily from year to year during forty-one years is the best proof that the HERALD will continue to grow in size, in intrinsic value as well as in general estimation.

The Cheap Cab Question.

The necessity for a system of cheap cabs in this city is admitted. That much at least has been gained by the agitation of the question in the columns of the HERALD. The public is in favor of the proposed reform, and the subject has received an amount of consideration which proves it to be of paramount importance to the community. So much having thus been gained, a decided step is taken toward the end in view. It was thus that the question of rapid transit was begun and carried on, until the crying want attracted the attention of inventors and capitalists, who will in time give us the means to move rapidly and cheaply from one end of the island to the other. Agitation of the cab question having fairly commenced, it will not be long before a solution of the problem will be afforded, and the present absurd system be entirely reformed and improved.

It has been stated by cab owners that it is unfair to make a comparison between London and New York, because in the former city such vehicles do not cost so much to build; that London cabs are not fitted up as handsomely or expensively as in New York. This is bad reasoning, besides being untrue, for it is evident that the public does not require cabs lined with satin, or lace, or silk. Nor is it necessary that silver mountings or gaudy trappings should be found on a street cab. What is wanted is a light vehicle, suitable for one horse, a neat body, comfortably arranged seats, plain glass windows, strong wheels and an unpretending exterior. Instead of satin or silk cushions leather could be used, and the other materials need not cost more here than in London. But the fact is that cabs in London are really handsomely made. Velvet cushions and stamped leather hangings are to be found as frequently there as in New York, and the character of the vehicles is such as to show the importance of the traffic and its profits.

That cabs can be run profitably at lower rates than those now obtained is proved by the fact that the omnibus lines make money on ten cent fares. They seldom get more than a full load on each half trip, or about one dollar and twenty cents, yet as each vehicle is able to go up and down town

twelve or fourteen times the daily earnings of omnibuses average from fourteen dollars and forty cents to sixteen dollars and eighty cents. The companies confess to a profit of six dollars per day, though six horses to each omnibus have to be maintained, while cheap cabs need only one or at the most two animals. With these figures at hand it is easy to see that cabs can be made both profitable as well as cheap.

A fair field and active competition, under a thorough system of inspection and surveillance, is what is needed. When the traveling public understand that cabs can be procured at reasonable rates and that the authorities intend to enforce the tariff of prices the business of cab driving will suddenly increase and be even more profitable than ever.

Senator Conkling in the South.

Our esteemed republican neighbor, the Times, seems a good deal disconcerted and chagrined in view of the formidable and expanding dimensions of Senator Conkling as a Presidential candidate. Our respectable contemporary took too narrow a view of the situation when it decided to abet Mr. Curtis in his attempt to injure Senator Conkling in his own State. It was expected that a demonstration against Mr. Conkling at Syracuse showing that the republicans of New York are not unanimous in his support would make it impossible for him to get any delegates from other States; but Mr. Curtis' demonstration was a blunderbuss which did more execution at the breach than at the muzzle. It provoked President Grant to hasten his decision to put his influence on the side of Conkling. This was a necessary result of the open affront offered to the President in opposing Senator Conkling on the ground of his steady support of the administration. As Mr. Blaine was at the bottom of the movement and used Mr. Curtis as a political catspaw the President knew exactly where he could lay on the chastising rod with most effect, and he has given Blaine good reason to repent of his intermeddling. He has executed a flank movement on the Maine candidate which deprives him of support in the South and takes away from him his native State of Pennsylvania.

We need not go beyond the columns of the Times itself to find evidence that the administration is vigorously aiding Mr. Conkling in the Southern States. When the Washington despatches of the HERALD had furnished proof of this fact the Times attempted a contradiction, but it happened, oddly enough, that on the same page, and immediately following its Washington despatch denying the Haralson interview, the Times printed a long letter from Richmond, furnishing more significant evidence of President Grant's active support of Conkling than anything contained in the statements of Mr. Haralson. The intelligent Richmond correspondent of the Times stated that Mr. Blaine had made pretty sure of the Virginia delegates, when it was suddenly discovered that the President intended to support Senator Conkling, and there was an immediate stampede from the ex-Speaker. On the 6th of April the general impression throughout the State was that Blaine would undoubtedly have the Virginia delegation. "On that day, however," says the correspondent, "Judge Morton, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, returned to Richmond from Washington, where he had been for several days, and immediately the whole prospect of the campaign was changed. Judge Morton, upon his arrival, at once put himself in communication with several prominent republicans, and by some mysterious process—I can use no other expression—convinced them that the strongest candidate for them to nominate was Senator Conkling, of New York. It is stated upon good authority that he said he was empowered to announce that the Senator was the first choice of General Grant, and that the administration expected all those employed by it to support him in the Lynchburg Convention. Judge Morton has just been appointed a special agent of the Post Office in this State. He is thought to be high in the confidence and esteem of those who have most power in Washington, and, as politicians go, he is a very respectable man and has no small share of influence. In consequence his statements were potential with many office-holders and others, and he has succeeded in commencing a very strong movement in favor of the Senator from New York."

We give this paragraph as a specimen of the contents of the letter, which abounds with detailed confirmatory evidence.

A Defence of "Old Probabilities."

We notice that a number of journals, Eastern, Western and Southern, unite in a demand for an investigation of General Myer and the Weather Bureau. They complain—and not without justice—that it is intolerable to maintain at the public expense a bureau to regulate the weather, and then to suffer from all sorts of atmospheric vagaries, as almost the whole country has done during the last month. It is not only torrents of untimely rain we complain of, they say, but equinoctial tornadoes, snow storms, which seem to have been delayed and gathered up during the whole winter to burst upon us just when the peachbuds are swelling; thunder gusts in March, which were not due until August, and a persistent north wind, like that which came

Chilling and killing Annabel Lee, and which would have given her a quincy or diphtheria, if either of those diseases had been fashionable at the time when the poet Poe recorded her sufferings.

We are not going to say that there is nothing in these complaints, much less to plead that "Old Probabilities" may not rightly be held responsible for the violence of the weather. There are people, no doubt, who will be as much puzzled to understand why General Myer should be held responsible for the weather as Attorney General Pierpont was to tell why General Babcock made public his letter to district attorneys; but we are not of such. If we keep a weather prophet shall we not require him to regulate the weather? "It don't pay to keep a dog and bark yourself," said a Yankee philosopher; and in the present case we must not forget the example of the people of Western Florida, who, finding the establishment of a weather station among them